

## **REMARKS**

### ***Amendments***

Claim 1 has been amended to more clearly and definitely distinguish over US 5,453,041 (Oliver) as discussed below.

Claims 3-24 are canceled.

Claim 26, directed to allowable subject matter, has been rewritten in independent form. Consequently, claims 26 and 27 are now in condition for allowance.

### ***Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102***

Claims 1-2 and 25 are under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by Oliver. The rejection is respectfully thought to be overcome with respect to claims 1-2 by the amendment to claim 1 presented herein. The rejection is respectfully traversed with respect to claim 25. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

The amendment to claim 1 is intended to definitely state that each of the plurality of teeth “extends from one of said pair of opposite ends bounding said outer cylindrical surface to the other of said pair of opposite ends.” The teeth 16 of Oliver are arranged in rows 46, wherein each tooth 16 of any row 46 is separated from an adjacent tooth within the same row by a tooth space  $d$  about equal to or greater than the tooth crest length  $a$  to allow chips generated during cutting to be discharged or dislodged from the cutting tool. Consequently, the teeth of Oliver do not extend from end to end as claimed. The amendment was not made previously because it was thought that the prior formulation of claim 1 (“...traverses an axial distance substantially equal to an axial distance ...”) was sufficient to distinguish over Oliver. The present wording is adopted in view of the examiner’s position stated in the Final Office Action.

The present invention as defined by claims 1-2 is a sharpening burr for dressing the grinding surface of a pulpstone. It is a shaping or forming tool, as opposed to a cutting tool. Consequently, each tooth extends substantially from one end of the cylindrical burr to the other. This differs from the cutting tool of Oliver, which provides many short teeth arranged in a given row that are separated by gaps or spaces  $d$  for removal of separated material.

In view of the foregoing, it is asked that the examiner use his discretion to enter the amendment to claim 1 and allow claims 1-2.

The examiner’s position with respect to claim 25 and Fig. 12 of Oliver is noted. However, Oliver at Fig. 12 shows teeth that are positioned at a lead angle with respect to the axis of rotation, however the tooth lead angle in Oliver remains constant. Claim 25 states that the

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lead angle "varies with axial position along said cylindrical body". In other words, it is not the fact that the teeth are angled, but rather that the teeth have a lead angle which varies with axial position, that is the distinguishing feature of claim 25. Teeth 16 of Oliver are linear and thus have a constant lead angle. For this reason, Applicant respectfully asks for favorable reconsideration of claim 25.

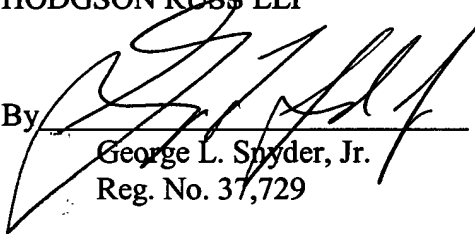
***Conclusion***

If the Examiner has any questions, or if any information is needed to assist in expediting prosecution of the instant application, the undersigned attorney of record may be contacted at the number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

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